THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1775. THE [NUMBER 1714.

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

OR,

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed the 2d *Nov.* 1775.
Flour at 20/. per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 8½a. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6/ 6d	Beef per Barrel	50/ 0
Flour———	19 0	Pork	60 0
Brown Bread	12 6	Salt	3 0
Weſt-India Rum	4 6	India tea,	
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	19 0
Muſcovado Sugar	65 0	Beef Wax	1 9
Single refin'd ditto	1 2	Indian Corn per Buſh.	3 3
Molaſſes	2 0	Wood	20 to 35 0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

	D's Age.	High Water.	riſes ☉ H.	M.	ſets ☉ H.	
Thurſday	18	11	after 6	39	before 6	
Friday	19	11	7	1	5	
Saturday	20	12	7	2	5	
Sunday	21	1	7	3	5	
Monday	22	2	7	4	5	
Tueſday	23	3	7	5	5	
Wedneſday	☽	4	7	7	5	Laſt Qu. next Wedneſd.

Days 10 Hours 2½ min. the 9th.

Juſt Publiſhed,
And to be ſold by John Holt,

A TREATISE, ENTITLED,

Plain Conciſe Practical Remarks

on the Treatment of WOUNDS and FRACTURES, With a ſhort APPENDIX on Camp and Military Hoſpitals; principally deſigned for the uſe of young military Surgeons in North-America,

By JOHN JONES, M. D.

Profeſſor of Surgery, King's College, New-York.

☞ As there are but a ſmall number printed, of this uſeful, and at this time highly neceſſary work, Notice is hereby given to all perſons, who deſire any of the BOOKS that if they do not apply very ſoon, they will probably be diſappointed.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from the Paſture of the Subſcriber in Greenwich in Fairfield County, on or about the 21ſt day of October laſt, 1775, A STRAWBERRY ROAN HORSE about 14 hands three inches high, about four years old, no mark natural or artificial, a ſlender make, his mane lying the off ſide, a long neck, ſomething crooked hind legs: Had on when taken away, one ſhoe on his fore foot, a natural pacer, goes large, carries his tail low, his main long and foretop — Whoever takes up ſaid HORSE, and delivers him to David Landon, Merchant at Guildford, or to the Subſcriber in Greenwich, ſhall be rewarded, and all reaſonable charges paid by

13—16 EBENEZER MEAD.

READY Money given for POT and Pearl Aſhes, and Bees Wax, by

13—16 THOMAS PEARSALL.

Information Wanted.

OF the ſloop Springfield-galley, burthen about ſixteen tons, three years old, ſlender built, with ſecond hand ſails; hath been employed above two years in carrying Oyſters and Clams out of the bay, on the ſouth ſide of Long-Iſland, and owned until June paſt, equally between the ſubſcriber and John Rider, both of Brook Haven on Long Iſland; but ſaid Rider in June laſt, ſold his half of ſaid ſloop to Jenkinſon Jeanes, while my half was in the care of Capt. John Jones, immediately after which purchaſe, the ſaid Jenkinſon Jeanes, for various reaſons, was ſuſpected of an intention of running away with my half of ſaid ſloop, Springfield-galley; and therefore was, by myſelf and Capt. Jones, forewarned and admoniſhed, not to do it, but he took an opportunity, about the middle of June laſt, when Capt. Jones was aſhore at Brook Haven, and went off with her, taking with him for a hand, his brother Methack Jeanes, a lad about 15 years old, ſince which he has not returned, nor ſent me any account of himſelf or ſaid ſloop, that I have received. But I am informed he has been at New-York and other places with ſaid ſloop, pretending he was ſole owner, and trying to ſell the whole of her at an under rate.——Theſe are therefore, to forewarn all perſons, not to buy or hire of him, more than his half of ſaid ſloop, nor furniſh him with any thing on account of me, or the ſloop, as I will not pay any debts he may contract. And I do hereby deſire him, or whoever hath poſſeſſion of her, to return her to me immediately; and I do hereby deſire any perſon, that can give me information of him or ſaid ſloop, to do it, for which I promiſe a reaſonable reward. And I do further offer a reward of FIVE DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges, to any one not now in poſſeſſion of ſaid ſloop, that will take her up, and bring her ſafe, and deliver her to me at Blue-Point, in Brook-Haven.

The laſt account I have heard of him is, that he was lately in New-York, where he had married a baſe woman, and were both cured of the foul diſorder, and took her on board, ſaying he was bound up the river, above Albany, where he would ſell the ſloop, and ſettle in ſome back part of the country. A particular account of him may be had at the goal in New-York. I would be glad to ſell my half of ſaid ſloop, very cheap.

13—16 EBENEZER DAYTON.

Coramin, Brook-Haven, October 23, 1775.

PHILIP BROOKS,

BOOK BINDER from DUBLIN,

CARRIES on that buſineſs in all its branches, at his ſhop in Dock ſtreet, between the Coffee houſe and Old ſlip bridge. New or old books letter'd, gilt and rebound in the neateſt manner; merchants and others ſupplied with blank books, either ruled or plain, on the ſhorteſt notice; pocket books, memorandum books, &c. He will ſtudy to give general ſatisfaction to his cuſtomers, and flatters himſelf the public will favour him with encouragement.——The following pamphlets may be had at moderate prices——Cook's voyage round the world; Preſent for an apprentice, Yorick's letters to Eliza, &c. Subſcriptions taken in for the Pennſylvania Magazine.

SAMUEL BROOME and COMPANY,

HAVING removed their ſtore to New-Haven, deſire all thoſe indebted to them, to call and ſettle their accounts, either with them at New-Haven, or Mr. Daniel Phœnix, living in New-York, nearly oppoſite where ſaid Broome and Company kept their ſtore — They have ſtill on hand, a ſmall aſſortment of Goods ſuitable for the approaching ſeaſon, to be ſold for caſh or ſhort credit, on the uſual moderate terms. 9——

New-York, October 5, 1775.

The MONITOR, No. I.

"A Civil war, (ſay's the incomparable Lord Somers) tho' very ſharp, cannot continue long, and a nation may flouriſh and be happy again; but if once arbitrary government be introduced, people's miſeries are endleſs; there is no proſpect or hopes of redreſs; Every age will add new oppreſſions and new burdens to a people already exhauſted." This ſentiment, ſo intirely correſpondent to fact and experience, ought to regulate the conduct of every man, during the ſcene of public alarm and commotion. It ſhould incline us cheerfully to meet the inconveniencies and calamities, with which we are threatened, from the unrelenting malice of our enemies; in rational hope of being able eventually to diſappoint their barbarous projects, to avoid the galling yoke of the moſt ignominious ſlavery, and to ſecure to ourſelves and to poſterity the permanent advantages of freedom, eſtabliſhed upon an immovable foundation. Great and noble enterpriſes are ſeldom unattended with danger and difficulty; but if they are conducted with prudence and fortitude, they more than repay the toils and hazards incurred in proſecuting them. When theſe become neceſſary in ſociety, a generous mind embraces them with alacrity, and willingly encounters the perils and hardſhips reſulting from them; while the timid and baſe, viewing them through the medium of an imagination diſtorted with terror, are ready to magnify every appearance of evil, and to ſink beneath the load of their own deſponding fears. No enterpriſe can be more glorious than the preſervation of liberty to a community, the moſt precious gift of the creator, and the vital principle by which the whole fabric of ſocial happineſs is ſupported. In defenſe of this, a wiſe and good man ſcruples not to riſque either life, or fortune; to him the deſire of ſecuring the moſt ineſtimable jewel of ſociety, is capable of ſmoothing the furrowed brow of affliction, and of diſarming even death itſelf of its terror and ſting.

A civil war is certainly an evil much to be deplored; nor ſhould it be entered into, unleſs from motives of the moſt urgent neceſſity. But when it is requiſite, to defend the eſſential rights of humanity, and to defeat the deſperate attempts of deſpotic violence, it is highly criminal, as well as impolitic, to decline it. Every duty we owe to ourſelves, to our deſcendants, to mankind, to the author of our being, calls upon us to protect thoſe privileges, on which the dignity of our nature and the ſafety and comfort of our lives depend. Tamely to ſurrender the bleſſings of providence is to undervalue them, and is a mark of ingratitude to the donor. To ſuffer ourſelves to be deſpoiled of our liberties, and to be degraded from the rank of freemen to that of ſlaves, is an evidence of a grovelling diſpoſition, and of a ſtupid inſenſibility to the greateſt advantages a reaſonable being can enjoy.

The mental appetite of ſome men is too corrupt to reliſh the ſublime in morals: They rather turn it into deriſion and mockery. They affect to conſider the rights of mankind as altogether viſionary, liberty as a mere ſhadow, and the benefit aſcribed to it, as pretended and unreal. Patriotiſm and benevolence are in their eyes but hypocritical pretences; all their views center in themſelves, and they are ready to laugh, when they are told of their obligation to ſacrifice their own intereſt to that of their country. It is in vain to endeavour to impreſs them with a ſenſe of the excellence of civil liberty, by inſiſting on thoſe more refined topics of its tendency to ennoble the human mind, to promote knowledge, virtue and religion, to expand and elevate the powers of the ſoul, and to lead men in all the bright paths of glory, magnanimity and heroiſm. They feel not the value of thoſe things in their own breaſts, and therefore they can never allow them their intrinſic weight and importance. Preſent eaſe and tranquillity are preferable, in their eſtimation, to all the future proſpects of glorious freedom, ſheltered from the depredations of uſurping power, by the undaunted efforts of a brave people.

Theſe *Lilliputians* in virtue, and humanity repreſent the horrors of a civil war, in the moſt aggravated colours. They are continually pondering the moſt diſmal ſcenes of bloodſhed, deſolation, famine, and diſtreſs in every ſhape: filled with panic terrors themſelves, they ſtrive to communicate the infection to all around them; willing that their country ſhould be deſerted by all, and left to groan under the indignities and complicated miſeries of ſlavery. In general, this daſtardly conduct ſerves only to increaſe the evils it is intended to mitigate, or prevent. It ſeldom produces more than a partial defection, the war is ſtill proſecuted by the greater part; if ſucceſs attends them, notwithſtanding the diſunion, it is purchaſed with more difficulty and loſs than had there been a perfect combination of ſtrength and forces; conſequently the common ſufferings are heightened by the cowardice and diſaffection of a part: if they are overpowered, by reaſon of the deſertion of thoſe who ought to have been friends; to the baſeneſs of theſe, muſt be attributed, the more diſaſtrous conſequences of an unſucceſsful ſtruggle. In any caſe, the timidity and meanneſs of theſe men, falſely termed moderation and prudence, anſwer no other ends, than to ſtrengthen the hands of the common enemy, and to weaken and enervate thoſe of friends and fellow ſufferers: the worſt effects of civil rage and animoſity ſtill enſue, and the temporizing daſtards, no more than the bold and enterpriſing, eſcape a ſhare in the general calamity.

It is, however, folly to reaſon with ſuch men, or to expect to move them, by the ſuggeſtions of honour, or by the views of an extenſive and generous plan of policy. Their narrow minds will ſtill liſten to the preſent paſſion, or prejudice, in ſpite of all that can be ſaid. But to thoſe whoſe boſoms are ſuſceptible of love to their country, who are not inſenſible to the value of freedom, and to the debaſing deſtructive influence of ſlavery, the following ſummary reflections muſt appear to merit the moſt attentive conſideration.

The conteſt between Britain and the Colonies has now every appearance of being arrived to the laſt extremity: a deciſion by the ſword ſeems the only one to be expected, as every day, ſtill more than the preceding, diſſipates all proſpect of an amicable accommodation: applications from every quarter have hitherto been unavailing, and the inſtruments of tyranny are putting in practice, with increaſing ferocity, all the abominable arts of plunder, devaſtation and ſlaughter. We muſt either patiently ſubmit to the exorbitant authority of a rapacious Parliament; or we muſt prepare to make a courageous ſtand, in defence of our rights, in defiance of all the rigours and diſaſters of war. If the former be our choice, we muſt be contented to live the moſt miſerable people under the ſun, to endure all the oppreſſions that avarice and ambition, inflamed by oppoſition, jealouſy and reſentment can contrive or inflict; and to crouch beneath the unceaſſing inſults and contempt of our triumphant maſters, as well as the ridicule and diſdain of all mankind: If we prefer the latter, we muſt be ſatisfied to ſuffer many poignant, though temporary ills, animated with the certain hope of brighter days to come, and of ſubſtantial felicity to our country through the ſucceſſive periods of future generations.

Whoever is acquainted with the hiſtory of mankind muſt know, that it has ever been the policy of ruling ſtates to enrich themſelves, by the plunder and ſpoils of their dependent colonies and provinces. This inequitous principle has proceeded chiefly from a twofold cauſe; from the natural deſire moſt men have of profiting themſelves at the expence of thoſe in their power and diſpoſal; and from a ſuppoſed neceſſity of depreſſing the ſpirits and deſtroying the power of colonies, leſt if they ſhould find themſelves in the poſſeſſion of opulence and ſtrength, actuated by that pride which is apt to flow from them, they might be tempted to revolt and throw off their dependence. Theſe diſpoſitions prevail, in proportion to the natural advantages and growing proſperity of the ſubordinate members. And notwithſtanding experience has ſhewn that theſe contracted notions of policy are, in the end, detrimental to all parties, they ſtill continue faſhionable among mankind. The Spaniſh ſettlements in South America afford a notable inſtance of the deſtructive maxims of governing ſtates, reſpecting their dependencies. There, humanity appears in ſuch a wretched and degraded condition, that it is impoſſible to behold it, without compaſſion, horror, and indignation. But not to roam abroad for inſtances of this melancholy nature, we may ſee in Ireland the plaineſt indications of a ſimilar ſpirit, influencing the politics of Britain; and, to come nearer home, the preſent gloomy ſituation of America has been occaſioned, by a commencement of the ſame ſcheme of oppreſſion.

We have wiſely begun a ſtrenuous oppoſition to it in its infancy, and have diſcovered a temper totally repugnant to the lofty and unreaſonable pretenſions of the mother country; but ſhould we now abandon a work, ſo nobly undertaken, we muſt look for even greater ſeverity and rapacity, than we might otherwiſe have experienced. Better had it been for us, that we had never contended at all, than vainly to have ſhewn our diſapprobation, and afterwards, by relinquiſhing the conflict, to betray our own impotence and cowardice. Britain would juſtly impute our ſubmiſſion to our fears, and knowing our affection to be irrecoverably loſt, would be ſenſible, that the only way to ſecure our future attachment, and maintain her unlimited dominion over us, muſt be by force and compulſion. With much propriety, ſhe would conclude, that without theſe, the ſame ſpirit of liberty, which inſpires us, would naturally be tranſmitted to our deſcendants, who finding their numbers and their wealth augmented, would ſcorn any longer to wear the fetters of ſervitude, and would procure for themſelves that freedom, which their anceſtors had not virtue and courage enough to preſerve and convey to them. Juſtified by ſuch plauſible inducements, our enemies would take every method to extirpate all ſenſe of liberty from among us. The manifold contrivances of deſpotiſm would be remorſelefsly employed to debaſe our minds and render us abject and ſpiritleſs.

No man of ſenſe can doubt, that a military government would, in ſuch caſe, be eſtabliſhed over all the colonies. Our rebellious conduct, as it is called, would ſeem to demand it; and Britain would never think her authority ſafe, without it. A ſtanding army, that inveterate and dangerous diſeaſe, under which Europe has ſo long groaned,* would take deeper root in America, than it has ever had there. To maintain this, together with a long liſt of needy courtiers, all the fruits of our labour and induſtry muſt go. If we are diſſatisfied, the bayonet will be ready to ſilence our preſumptuous murmurings. We muſt pine in uncomplaining indigence and miſery, while our lordly maſters would diſſipate extorted millions in the gratification of every wanton and voluptuous appetite. Theſe things have been frequently inſiſted upon; but they cannot be too often repeated. They are not the jargon of ſeditious declamation, intended to allure the

* Monteſquieu.

giddy populace; but they are solemn truths founded on reason and experience, and ought to engage the serious attention of the most sober and dispassionate. With all the earnestness of self-conviction, I affirm, that America will be one of the most unhappy countries in the world, if it should once submit to the yoke Britain is preparing for it.

On the other hand if we are duly sensible of the blessings we enjoy, and persevere stedfastly in the defence of our native and hereditary rights, we may justly cherish a firm persuasion, that our laudable exertions will be finally crowned with success: That Britain, though she may sorely distress us a while, will at length be wearied with an enterprise, by which she exhausts herself, without any likelihood of obtaining any solid or equivalent advantage: That our privileges will by these means be settled upon so stable a basis, and our importance so highly raised in the eyes of the world, as to bring together a confluence of wealthy and useful inhabitants from all the European nations, and to render us flourishing at home, and respected abroad: That the vigor of our youthful state, seconded by the emoluments of an accumulating commerce, under the auspicious smiles of freedom, will soon enable us to recover from the losses we have sustained, during the war, and will in a little time, elevate us to a much higher pitch of grandeur, opulence and power, than we could ever attain to, by an ignoble submission to arbitrary rule. The evils of slavery are inexpressibly great; the prize of liberty is worth contending for: let us therefore continue the pursuit with unremitting ardor, determined either to lead an honourable life, or to meet, with resignation, a glorious death.

LONDON,

August 24. It is reported, "that no answer has been yet given, nor will any be given, to the petition of the Continental Congress, as it is thought beneath the dignity of government to treat with or acknowledge an Assembly, which has no constitutional or legal existence." [*The King's proclamation is a decisive answer.*]

Wednesday some stands of small arms, with powder and ball, were shipped on board the Mary transport at the Tower, for Quebec, and yesterday morning she sailed on her voyage.

August 26. The Sphynx, a snow, Capt. Parks, from Ireland, with salt provisions for Boston, is said to be lost in her passage, and all on board perished.

A letter from Cork, dated August 7, says, orders are arrived in this city, to provide victualling for eight men of war of the line, which are daily expected here.

Some dispatches were on Wednesday received from Lord Grantham, which seemed to alarm the Ministry; and a report was current, that one in high office had been heard to say that he was afraid we should be shortly involved in a Spanish war.

A number of forty and fifty gun ships are getting ready for America, to replace those ships which must necessarily soon come home.

Letters from New-York, brought by the Sea Nymph, Captain Hitchinham, who arrived at Plymouth, in 32 days, bring an account, that the principal families have left New York, and are retired into the mountainous part of that province, where they live in tents and huts,* till some convenient houses can be erected for them, and that they are supplied with all the necessaries of life, and that in great plenty, from the back settlers, who enjoy the fruits of their labours, being out of the reach of any ships of war.

[* *Though it is not come to this yet, a tyrannical parliament and ministry, and all their adherents, may be assured, That*——

With beasts of the Wood, we will ramble for food,
And lodge in wild deserts and caves;
And live poor as Job, on the skirts of the globe,
Before we'll submit to be SLAVES.]

As a proof that the American non importations affect our manufactures in no great degree, we are assured from people of the first consequence in Manchester, that the orders for goods are so large, that they cannot be executed for several months to come, although the quantity now made, is in proportion to that of the year 1764 as five to one. At Birmingham and Sheffield also, their hands are full of work †

[† Authentic letters from persons of well known credit in these places, prove this account to be a vile ministerial misrepresentation.—It is true that the Ministry and their party, have ventured largely in attempting to force a trade to unusual places, but many of those concerned in it, will probably be ruined by it.—Those who rather than dismiss their workmen, continued to employ them, have vast quantities of goods on hand, by which they must be great losers in the end. However our business is to look to ourselves, without any regard to what the people do in England.]

So far from the French encouraging the Americans, they now begin to be alarmed at their growing power; and it is no less true, that the Court, but a few weeks ago, gave orders that the troops of his Majesty of Great Britain, might be furnished with every necessary the French settlements in America afforded; in consequence of which, General Gage's army has received many seasonable supplies of provisions, &c. at a very reasonable price‡.

[‡ Another ministerial lie! When and where did these supplies arrive? And what place have the French that can afford any? In all their American settlements they are glad to receive supplies from us. The Ministry are certainly pushed hard indeed when they are obliged to employ people to lie for them, who have neither common sense nor common knowledge.]

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina) October 3.

In GENERAL COMMITTEE, Octo. 2.

Ordered, That the message from this Committee to the Right Hon. Lord William Campbell, of the twenty ninth ult. His Excellency's answer of the thirtieth—and the letter from this Committee to Capt. Thornbrough, of his Majesty's sloop Tamar, of the same date, be forthwith printed and made public.

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

MESSAGE to his Excellency the Governor.

May it please your Excellency,

It is with great concern we find, that, for some days past, your Excellency has been pleased to withdraw yourself from Charlestown, the seat of your government, and have retired on board the King's ship. The inconveniencies which must unavoidably arise to the people, deprived, by this step, of that easy access to your Excellency, which is absolutely necessary for transacting public affairs, are apparent; and we submit to your Excellency's consideration, whether the retirement of our Governor to a King's ship, in this general disquietude, when the minds of the people are filled with the greatest apprehensions for their safety, may not increase their alarm and excite jealousies of some premeditated designs against them. We therefore entreat that your Excellency will be pleased to return to Charlestown, the accustomed place of residence of the Governor of South Carolina. And your Excellency may be assured, that whilst, agreeable to your repeated and solemn declarations, your Excellency shall take no active part against the good people of this colony, in the present arduous struggle for the preservation of their civil liberties, we will, to the utmost of our power, secure to your Excellency that safety and respect for your person and character, which the inhabitants of Carolina have ever wished to shew to the representative of their Sovereign.

By Order of the General Committee,
HENRY LAURENS, Chairman.

State House September 29.

The Governor's insolent ANSWER.

"SIR, *Tamar, Sept.* 30, 1775.

"I have received a message signed by you from a set of people who stile themselves a General Committee. The presumption of such an address from a body assembled by no legal authority, and whom I must consider as in actual and open rebellion against their Sovereign, can only be equalled by the outrages which obliged me to take refuge on board the King's ship in this harbour. It deserves no answer, nor should I have given it any, but to mark the hardiness with which you have advanced that, I could so far forget my duty to my Sovereign and to my country, as to promise that, I would take no active part in bringing the subverters of our glorious constitution, and the real liberties of the people, to a sense of their duty. The unmanly arts that have already been used to prejudice me in the general opinion, may still be employed by that Committee.

"But I never will return to Charlestown till I can support the King's authority, and protect his faithful and loyal subjects.—Whenever the people of this province will put it in my power to render them essential service, I will with pleasure embrace the opportunity, and think it a very happy one."

I am, Sir,
Your humble servant,
WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

To H. Laurens, Esq;

LETTER to Captain Thornbrough.

"SIR,

"This afternoon one of your officers brought up a paper from on board the Tamar, addressed to Henry Laurens, Esq;—It appeared to have been intended as an answer to a message from the General Committee to his Excellency the Governor—it had no signature;* but the officer declared he brought it from Lord William Campbell.

"We find that upon your officer's return to his boat, he was much insulted by some persons at present unknown. We hereby express our concern at such a proceeding, which we absolutely disavow; and we assure you that all possible inquiry shall be made into this unwarrantable behaviour, in order that satisfaction may be obtained for the insult."

By Order of the General Committee,
HENRY LAURENS, Chairman.

State-House, September 30.

True Copies. PETER TIMOTHY, Sec'ry.

* *The day following the Governor sent another copy, with his signature annexed.*

WILLIAMSBURG, (in Virginia,) Oct. 20.

Last Wednesday Lord Dunmore, with 140 men, went upon an expedition to Kemp's landing, in Princess Anne county, about ten miles from Norfolk, in a number of boats, and one of the men of war's tenders. They landed at a place called Newtown, two miles below, about dusk, and immediately marched up to Kemp's, where they broke open a blacksmith's shop, and destroyed about 50 muskets, which he had to repair, then fell to pillaging a number of other houses, and by some means or other, got into their possession two officers in the minute service, and four minute men.—The chief object of this notable expedition was to intercept a quantity of gunpowder lately imported, which luckily had been carried off some time before, and is now safely lodged, out of the reach of Lord Dunmore, and all his gang.

Saturday morning nine o'clock. The Culpeper battalion of minute men, all fine fellows, and well armed, near one half of them with rifles, are now within a few hours march of this city, and about 200 men, supposed to be Regulars, are at a little distance behind.—It is now apparent (to use the words of our noble WASHINGTON, in his address to the people of Canada,) that ARMS ALONE must decide the contest between the Colonies and mother country; for our gracious king, and his wise and virtuous ministers, seem determined to persevere in their favourite scheme to subjugate the colonies, for which purpose more men of war and troops are daily expected. To arms then, friends and fellow subjects, and may we not lay them down till confirmed in all the rights and privileges of freemen, that you may ever transmit those invaluable blessings to our latest posterity! God send you good luck!

☞ Mr. Holt presents his compliments to lord Dunmore, and begs leave to inform him that he has, as a partial retaliation for the loss he has sustained by his lordship's seizure of his types, and other effects, taken possession of several of his lordship's horses, which have been appraised by creditable and impartial men, sworn to do justice to both parties, the certificates of whose oaths shall be produced whenever called for; and that their appraised value shall be paid to his lordship whenever he shall think proper to restore his effects, and satisfy him for the damage he has sustained from his lordship's late illegal invasion of his property.

Williamsburgh, October 28. After Lord Dunmore, with his troops, and the navy, had been for several weeks seizing the persons and property of his Majesty's peaceable subjects in this colony, on Wednesday night last a party from an armed tender, landed near Hampton, and took away a valuable negro man slave and a sail from the owner. Next morning there appeared, off the mouth of Hampton river, a large armed schooner, a sloop, and three tenders, with soldiers on board; and a message was received at Hampton from Captain Squire, on board the schooner, that he would that day land and burn the town. On which a company of Regulars, and a company of minute-men, who had been placed there in consequence of former threats denounced against that place, made the best disposition to prevent their landing, aided by a body of militia, who were suddenly called together on the occasion. The enemy accordingly attempted to land, but were retarded by some boats sunk across the channel for that purpose. Upon this they fired several small cannon at the Provincials, without any effect, who, in return, discharged their small arms so effectually, as to make the enemy move off, with the loss of several men, as it is believed; but they had, in the mean time, burnt down a house belonging to Mr. Cooper on that river.

On intelligence of this reaching Williamsburg, about nine at night a company of rifle men were dispatched to the aid of Hampton, and the Colonel of the second regiment sent to take the command of the whole, who, with the company, arrived about eight o'clock next morning. The enemy had, in the night, cut through the boats sunk, and made a passage for their vessels, which were drawn up close to the town, and began to fire upon it soon after the arrival of the party from Williamsburg; but as soon as our men were so disposed as to give them a few shot, they went off so hastily, that our people took a small tender with five white men, a woman, and two slaves, 6 swivels, 7 muskets, some small arms, and other things, a sword, pistols, and several papers belonging to a Lieutenant Wright, who made his escape by jumping overboard, and swimming away with Mr. King's negro man, who are on shore, and a pursuit it is hoped, may overtake them.—There were in the vessel, two men mortally wounded, one is since dead, and the other near his end; besides which, we are informed, nine men were seen to be thrown overboard from one of the vessels. We had not a man even wounded. The vessels went over to Norfolk, and we are informed the whole force from thence is intended to visit Hampton to-day. If they come, we hope our brave troops are prepared for them: as we can with pleasure assure the public, that every part of them, behaved with spirit and bravery, and are wishing for another skirmish.

We hear that Lord Dunmore lately seized a great number of letters, directed to various persons in Maryland and North Carolina, from London; and after reading them, wrote on all the letters, *By order of the Committee of Safety.*

NEW-HAVEN, *Oct.* 25.

Our General Assembly have nominated the five following Gentlemen Delegates for the next Continental Congress, viz. Honorable Roger Sherman, Oliver Woolcott, Samuel Huntington, William Williams and Titus Hosmer, Esqrs. The three first named to attend.

WORCESTER, November 3.

Barracks for the accommodation of 15 000 men, are now building at the American Camp at Cambridge and Charlestown.

The inhabitants of Cape Ann have evacuated the town, and have proceeded so far in removing their effects as to take away the glass windows from the meeting house, and many of the dwelling houses. They are fortifying the harbour, and have already erected two batteries, and are taking other measures to give the enemy a warm reception.

At a meeting of the Committee of Inspection for the town of Danbury, Nov 6, 1775.

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the Select men of Danbury, not to allow any persons from abroad, to take up their residence in said town, unless they produce a certificate from the Committee of Inspection, Observation, or Safety, for the Town or County from whence they remove, that they are friends to the cause of American Liberty.

And it is likewise ordered, that this resolve be published in Mr. Holt's Journal.

A true copy. SAMUEL TAYLOR, Com. Clerk.

To be Sold at private SALE,

And Entered upon immediately,

THE pleasant and commodious Situation of Doctor John Hill, adjoining the Wallkill meeting-house, in Ulster county, with 70 acres of Land contiguous to the house. The house is elegant and commodious, and would in all respects suit any person who would incline to carry on any public business, or any Gentleman who is fond of a country life, it being situated in the center of a rich and populous neighbourhood, where several of the most public roads in the country intersect each other at a small distance from the House—Any person inclining to purchase the same, may know the terms of sale, by enquiring at Mr. William Adams, Druggist and Apothecary in New York, or at said Doctor Hill's, living on the premises.

N. B. Some small families who may incline to retire from the city, to a place of safety, during the troubled state of our public affairs, can be commodiously supplied with good lodgings at said Hill's. 14—17

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the Pasture of the Subscriber living in Smithtown, Long Island, on Saturday evening the 5th instant, A Light Sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, nine years old, very long body, and short legs, a white face, goes something stiff in his near hind leg, some white feet, a stout built horse. The above Reward will be given to any person that secures both Thief and Horse, if the Horse only TWO DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges paid by

14—17 NATHANIEL PLATT.

RUN AWAY from the Subscribers living in the township of Hemsted, Long-Island, Two Negro Men, each about 19 years of age, and of a middling size, the one named MICHAEL, the other FRANK.—Michael, is a handsome black fellow, wore his hair tied behind, had on and took with him a short brown and a green coat, white Russia breeches, two homespun coarse blankets, and sundry other articles of clothing.—Frank, is a thin faced fellow of a yellowish cast, had on a bearskin short coat and vest, pewter buttons and striped trowsers.—It is supposed they went off in a small craft, on Monday morning the sixth instant.—A reasonable Reward will be paid to any person who takes up and secures one or both of them, besides all charges, paid by Capt. JOHN WOOLEY,

14—17 HENRY WOOLEY.

FOR ST. KITTS,

The Brigantine MARY, lying at Ten Eyk's wharf, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will agree to land them at Antigua, St. Croix, or St. Eustatia.—For particulars apply to Isaac Moses.—She will sail in ten days at farthest. 14—17

READY MONEY

For any Quantity, large or small, of

Old COPPER and BRASS,

By JAMES BYERS,

In WALL-STREET. 14—7

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from me the Subscriber, living in New York, on the tenth of October last, an Apprentice lad, named MOSES BADGELY, a shoemaker by trade, about 19 years of age, five feet high, thick, well set, fresh coloured, short black curled hair; had on a blue camblet coat, strip'd silk vest, buckskin breeches, blue yarn stockings, half worn shoes.—It is supposed that he has gone to his father's, Joseph Badgely, in Turkey, New-Jersey.—Whoever takes up said Runaway, and secures him in Elizabeth-Town goal, so that his Master may have him again, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges.

JOHN HANCOCK.

☞ All persons are forbid harbouring or employing said servant, as they will answer it at their peril. 14—17

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.

By an Expreſs from the Eaſtward, we have the following intelligence.

That Fort Chamblee ſurrendered to Major Brown, of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, who commanded the party that went againſt it.

Major Brown offered his ſervice on this occaſion to General Montgomery, and the General writes, "that upon this and all other occaſions he has found him active and intelligent. That the enemy's ſchooner is ſunk; the troops in high ſpirits, and that he was in expectation of ſoon accompliſhing his buſineſs, as with the ſix tons of gunpowder taken by Major Brown he intended to ſet to work in earneſt.

"That Col. Warner has had a bruſh with a party from Montreal, and that the enemy retired with the loſs of five priſoners and ſome killed.

"That the Caghnawagas had deſired 100 men which had been granted, and was glad to find they placed ſo much confidence in him. That the commanding officer at St. John's, had been ſo polite as to let our Batteaus paſs to the head of the Rapids, in order to take in the baggage of the Chamblee Garriſon."

ARTICLES propoſed by His Majeſty's Garriſon at Chamblee.

Article 1. The officers and men not to be made priſoners, but to march unmoleſted, with their arms, accoutrements, twenty four rounds of ammunition each, drums beating, colours flying, and proviſions and carts ſufficient to paſs by the ſhorteſt road to Montreal, or any other place in the province of Quebec, at the option of the Hon. Major Stopford the Commanding Officer.

2 Officers and men to be allowed their baggage.

3. The men not to be decoyed from their regiment

4. Women and children to be permitted to go with the regiment and their effects, unmoleſted

5. The ammunition and ſtores of all kinds, remaining in the garriſon, to be given up.

6. Hoſtages to be given on both ſides, for the faithful performance of the above articles, and then to be exchanged.

ANSWER to the above Articles from Major Brown.

Article 1. The garriſon, officers and men, to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war.

2. In caſe the garriſon ſurrenders priſoners of war, to be allowed all their baggage agreeable to their deſire.

3. It never was the intention of any officer, intruſted with the command of a party, now beſieging your Fort, to take the advantage of decoying the garriſon, after a ſolemn engagement entered into by both parties, and conſequently your fears on that head are groundleſs,

4. The women and children ſhall be permitted to go with the reſt of the garriſon and take their effects, provided the garriſon ſurrender as aforeſaid.

5. The ammunition and ſtores, &c. of all kinds to be delivered up upon the faith and honor of the commanding officer.

In reply to Major Brown's anſwer to the Hon. Major Stopford's propoſals, in regard to the ſurrender of Fort Chamblee, Major Stopford having conſidered Major Brown's articles, agrees to the ſame, although, he could wiſh the firſt article might have been as he propoſed.

Major Stopford relying in every article to Major Brown's honor, will give him up the Fort any hour to morrow morning.

With 77 privates taken priſoners, were the following Officers, beſides a number of women and children.

OFFICERS TAKEN AT CHAMBLEE.

Major Stopford; Capt. Price, ſick; Capt. Goodwin; Lieutenants Harman, Harriton, Shuttleworth; Capt. Alye, of the ſchooner; Commiſſary M'Cullough; a Surgeon.

There was alſo taken in the Fort, A large quantity of proviſions of all kinds; 124 barrels of powder; one box of muſket ſhot; 6565 muſket cartridges; 150 ſtands of French arms; 3 royal mortars; 61 ſhells; 500 hand granades; 83 ſtands Royal Fuſileers muſkets; 83 accoutrements of ditto; naval ſtores for 3 veſſels, and two colours of the 7th regiment, or Royal Scotch Fuſileers, which are ſent to the Congreſs.

Capt. Stiles arrived here yeſterday from Bermuda. Coming out he ſpoke a veſſel that left London the 10th of September, the Captain of whom informed him that he ſailed with three men of war and twenty five tranſports, with 5000 Hannoverians, bound for Charleſtown, South Carolina.

In CONGRESS, June 22. 1775.

RESOLVED, That a ſum not exceeding two millions of Spaniſh milled dollars be emitted by the Congreſs in bills of credit for the defence of America

That the Twelve Confederated Colonies be pledged for the redemption of the bills of credit now directed to be emitted for the defence of America.

Reſolved, That Mr. *Adams*, Mr. *Rutledge*, Mr. *Duane*, Doctor *Franklin*, and Mr. *Wilſon*, be a Committee to get proper plates engraved, to provide paper, and to agree with printers to print the above bills.

July 21. *Reſolved*, That Mr. *Richard Bache*, Mr. *Stephen Paſchal*, and Mr. *Michael Hillegas*, be appointed to ſuperintend the preſs, and to have the overſight and care of printing the bills of credit ordered to be ſtruck by this Congreſs.

July 21. *Reſolved*, That a further ſum amounting to the value of one million of Spaniſh milled dollars, in bills of 30 dollars each, be emitted.

As the ſigning ſo great a number of bills, as has been directed to be iſſued by this Congreſs, will require more time than the members can poſſibly devote to that buſineſs, conſiſtent with the attention due to the public ſervice

Reſolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed and fully authorized to ſign the ſame, viz. *Luke Morris, Samuel Meredith, Judah Foulke, Samuel Morris, Frederick Kuhl, Robert Strettle Jones, Thomas Coombe, Ellis Lewis, John Meaſe, Thomas Lawrence, Daniel Clymer, Thomas Barclay, John Maxwell Neſbit, John Bayard, William Craig, Thomas Bartow, John Shee, Iſaac Hazlehurſt, Robert Roberts, Anthony Morris, Mordecai Lewis, George Miffin, Robert Tuckneſs, Andrew Bunner, William Jackſon, Joſeph Sims, James Milligan*, and *James Read*.

That each of the Continental Bills be numbered and ſigned by two of the above gentlemen.

That each gentleman who ſigns the Continental Bills, be allowed and paid out of the Continental Treaſury one dollar and one third of a dollar for each and every thouſand bills ſigned and numbered by him.

That the gentlemen appointed to number and ſign the bills do give this receipt for the ſame, expreſſing the number and denomination of them, and after numbering and ſigning them ſhall deliver the ſame to the Continental Treaſurers, taking their receipts for the bills ſo delivered.

July 29. *Reſolved*, That *Michael Hillegas*, and *George Clymer*, Eſqrs. be, and they are hereby appointed Joint Treaſurers of the United Colonies. That the Treaſurers reſide in *Philadelphia*; that they ſhall give bond, with ſurety for the faithful performance of their office in the ſum of one hundred thouſand dollars to *John Hancock, Henry Middletown, John Dickinſon, John Alſop, Thomas Lynch, Richard Henry Lee*, and *James Wilſon*, Eſqrs. and the ſurvivors of them in truſt for the United Colonies. That the Provincial Aſſemblies or Conventions do each chooſe a Treaſurer for their reſpective Colonies, and take ſufficient ſecurity for the faithful performance of the truſt.

That each colony provide ways and means to ſink its proportion of the bills ordered to be emitted by this Congreſs, in ſuch manner as may be moſt effectual and beſt adapted to the condition, circumſtances, and uſual mode of levying taxes in ſuch colony.

That the proportion or quota of each colony be determined according to the number of inhabitants of all ages, including Negroes and Mulattoes in each colony. But as this cannot at preſent be aſcertained, that the quotas of the ſeveral Colonies be ſettled for the preſent as follows to undergo a reviſion and correction, when the liſt of each colony is obtained.

New Hampſhire,	124069	half.
Maſſachuſetts Bay,	434244	
Rhode Iſland,	71959	half.
Connecticut,	248139	
New York,	248139	
New Jerſey,	161290	half.
Pennſylvania,	372208	half.
Delaware,	37219	half.
Maryland,	310174	half.
Virginia,	496278	
North Carolina,	248139	
South Carolina,	248139	
		3 000 000.

That each colony pay its reſpective quota in four equal annual payments, the firſt payment to be made or before the laſt day of November, which will be in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy nine, the ſecond on or before the laſt day of November 1780. the third on or before the laſt day of November 1781, and the laſt on or before the laſt day of November 1782.

And that for this end the ſeveral Provincial Aſſemblies, or Conventions provide for laying and levying taxes in their reſpective Provinces or Colonies towards ſinking the Continental Bills: That the ſaid bills be received by the collectors in payment of ſuch taxes, and be by the ſaid collectors paid into the hands of the Provincial Treaſurers, with all ſuch other monies as they may receive in lieu of the Continental bills, which other monies the ſaid Provincial Treaſurers ſhall endeavour to get exchanged for Continental bills; and where that cannot be done, ſhall ſend to the Continental Treaſurers, the deficiency in ſilver or gold, with the bills, making up the quota to be ſunk in that year, taking care to cut, by a circular punch of one inch diameter, an hole in each bill, and to croſs the ſame thereby to render them unpaſſable, though the ſum or value is to remain fairly legible: And the Continental ſhall, with the aſſiſtance of a Committee of five perſons to be appointed by the Congreſs if ſitting, or by the Aſſembly or Convention of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, examine and count the Continental bills, and, in the preſence of the ſaid Committee, burn and deſtroy them. And the ſilver and gold ſent them, to make up the deficiencies of quotas they ſhall retain in their hands until demanded in redemption of Continental bills that may be brought to them for that purpoſe, which bills ſo redeemed, they ſhall alſo burn and deſtroy, in preſence of the ſaid Committee, And the Treaſurers whenever they have ſilver or gold in their hands for the redemption of Continental bills, ſhall advertiſe the ſame, ſignifying that they are ready to give ſilver or gold for ſuch bills, to all perſons requiring it in exchange.

The Provincial Treaſurers and Collectors are to have ſuch allowances for their reſpective ſervices, as ſhall be directed by the ſeveral Aſſemblies or Conventions, to be paid by their reſpective Province or Colony.

That the Continental Treaſurers be allowed for their ſervices, this year, five hundred dollars each.

A true copy from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, *Wedneſday, October* 18.

Reſolved, That a juſt and well authenticated account of the hoſtilities committed by the miniſterial troops and navy in America ſince laſt March, be collected, with proper evidence of the truth of the facts related, the number and value of the buildings deſtroyed by them. Alſo the number and value of the veſſels, inward and outward bound, which have been ſeized by them ſince that period, as near as the number and value can be aſcertained. Alſo the ſtock taken by them from different parts of the Continent.

That Mr. Deane, Mr. John Adams, and Mr. Wythe, be a Committee for this purpoſe.

A true copy from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, NOVEMBER 1.

Reſolved, That no produce of the United Colonies be exported (except from colony to colony, under the direction of the Committees of Inſpection, and Obſervation, and except from one part to another of the ſame colony) before the firſt day of March next, without the permiſſion and order of this Congreſs. *Extract from the minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

For ſuppreſſing Rebellion and Sedition.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS many of our ſubjects in divers parts of our Colonies and Plantations in North America, miſled by dangerous and ill deſigning men, and forgetting the allegiance which they owe to the power that has protected and ſuſtained them, after various diſorderly acts committed in diſturbance of the public peace, to the obſtruction of lawful commerce, and to the oppreſſion of our loyal ſubjects carrying on the ſame, have at length proceeded to an open and avowed rebellion, by arraying themſelves in an hoſtile manner, to withſtand the execution of the law, and traiterouſly preparing, ordering, and levying war againſt us: And whereas there is reaſon to apprehend that ſuch rebellion hath been much promoted and encouraged by the traiterous correſpondence, counſels, and comforts of divers wicked and deſperate perſons within this realm: To the end therefore, that none of our ſubjects may neglect or violate their duty, through any doubt of the protection which the law will afford to their loyalty and zeal.

We have thought fit, by and with the advice of the council, to iſſue our Royal Proclamation, hereby declaring, that not only all our Officers civil and military, are obliged to exert their utmoſt endeavours to ſuppreſs ſuch rebellion, and to bring the traitors to juſtice; but that all our ſubjects of this realm and the dominions thereunto belonging are bound by law, to be aiding and aſſiſting in the ſuppreſſion of ſuch rebellion, and to diſcloſe and make known all traiterous conſpiracies and attempts againſt our crown and dignity, and we do accordingly ſtrictly charge and command all officers as well civil as military, and all other our obedient and loyal ſubjects, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to withſtand and ſuppreſs ſuch rebellion, and to diſcloſe and to make known all treaſons and traiterous conſpiracies which they ſhall know to be againſt us, our crown and dignity; and for that purpoſe, that they tranſmit to one of our principal ſecretaries of ſtate, or other proper officer, due and full information of all perſons who ſhall be found carrying on correſpondence with, or in any manner or degree aiding or abetting the perſons, now in open arms or rebellion againſt our government within any of our colonies and plantations in North America, in order to bring to condign puniſhment the authors, perpetrators, and abettors of ſuch traiterous deſigns.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the Twenty-third day of Auguſt, one thouſand, ſeven hundred and ſeventy five, in the fifteenth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NEW YORK, November 9.

By Letters from Philadelphia, dated laſt Thurſday, we learn, That a Schooner was juſt arrived there from New Providence, the Maſter of which reported, that a Ship of War and two Tranſports arrived at that Iſland from Boſton, and demanded all the Cannon and Warlike Stores in that Place, but was not permitted to take off any part of either of the Articles; however, the Soldiers, conſiſting of one company, were embarked and ſailed.

The 24th of Auguſt, the Brig George, Capt. Moore, of this Port, was caſt away at Penſacola, in a violent Gale of Wind, in Company with a Schooner from New Providence, and a Brig from Mobille; and in the ſame Gale the Diligent Sloop of War, Capt. Davy, loſt her Maſts, on her Paſſage down from Jamaica.

Capt. Robinſon, in a Ship from Jamaica for Briſtol, was caſt away the 24th of September, on the Martiers; and out of five Galloons, that ſailed from Campeachy, four were diſmaſted, two of which put into Georgia, two more into South Carolina, and the fifth ſuppoſed to be loſt.

The Captain of the Tamar Frigate took the Powder and Caſh out of the Galloons, on their Arrival at Carolina, but the Spaniſh Captains in a few Days after took Charge of the Money themſelves.

The Houſes burnt on the 18th October, at Falmouth, in Caſco Bay, by Captain Mowatt, amount to 139 Dwelling Houſes, and 278 Stores, without one ſingle Perſon of the Inhabitants being hurt.

The following information received by Expreſs from South Carolina may be depended upon, viz.

That they have 2000 men in actual pay, and 500 horſe on the frontiers. Col. Gadſden commander in chief, and Col. Iſaac Huger, 2d Colonel 1ſt regiment; 2d regiment, Colonel Moultrie, —— Mott, Lieut. Colonel, late of the Royal Americans. Fort Johnſon fortified, and garriſoned with 450 men. Mount Pleaſant fortified with four cannon, and 200 men, ſtationed to prevent the ſhipping taking water. No proviſions allowed the King's ſhips. Two ſchooners fitted out, mounting fourteen and twelve guns, and full manned as cruiſers. The three forts at Charleſtown, and the firſt baſtion fortified with cannon. An intrenchment about four miles from town laid out; tools made, and men ready to begin the intrenchment when the Expreſs came away.—Women and children almoſt all moved out of town, and barracks built for them in the country. They have twenty tons of powder, and the quantity daily increaſing. Two thouſand men in uniforms, blue faced with red. Light Horſe five hundred, blue faced with white, and well furniſhed. The militia in the country in fine order; drill ſerjeants having been ſent among them many months paſt. The Regulators in the back country, who were under oath, have entered into a treaty to remain neuter; Thomas Fletcher and Patrick Cunniagham, their chiefs, are now in Charleſtown. The people are under no apprehenſions from the Negroes.—The Hon. William Henry Drayton, the worthy Judge of the Superior Court, has made a treaty with the Cherokees to aſſiſt the inhabitants in caſe of neceſſity.

Yeſterday came on the Election for Delegates to Repreſent this City and County, in Provincial Congreſs, when the following Gentlemen were choſen:

Peter V. B. Livingſton, Cornelius Clopper, Alexander M'Dougall, Joſeph Haller, Thomas Smith, Abraham Brazier, Iſaac Rooſevelt, James Beekman, Benjamin Kiſſam, John M. Scott, John Van Cortlandt, Jacobus Van Zandt, John Ray, Theodorus Van Wyck, Anthony Rutgers, John Imlay, Gabriel W. Ludlow, Benjamin Helme, Comfort Sands.

A Letter in the Hartford Paper dated at our Camp near St. John's the 23d Ult. brought by Mr. Bennet the Poſt Rider, from and to our Army there, mentions, that beſides the Articles before mentioned, taken at Chambli, there were alſo 11 Swivels taken. Mr. Bennet further informs us, That thoſe two arch Plotters againſt the Rights of America, Guy Carleton, and Guy Johnſon, (who in Villany exceed Guy Faux) are both at Montreal, and that our People intend immediately to lay ſiege to that Place. He alſo ſays, that the Moment he came away, Intelligence came of the Arrival of Colonel Arnold, with his Troops in Canada.

The Ship Glaſgow, Capt. Townſhend, which arrived on Tueſday the 31ſt Ult. with Two Hundred Paſſengers, to ſettle in this Province, is ſent by the Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Aſia, to Boſton, agreeable to ſome Orders received from Admiral Greaves.

POET'S CORNER.

A REBUS.
By a LADY.

THAT juſt appellation, we give to a man,
When ſound in his judgment, and clear in his plan:
Who cautiouſly acts, yet is bold in the truth;
Is rever'd in old age and admired in youth.
With ſomething aſcrib'd to the virtuous and brave,
The man, who deſpiſeth the tricks of a knave.
And a word that we uſe to ſhow people are free
From the guilt of ſuch actions as bring infamy.
With a name we prefix to a man who acts well,——
The initials, if join'd—this rebus may tell.

Another in Contraſt.

THE name of a poiſonous creature in Wells,
And a dull deſpis'd bird, that in ſolitude dwells,
With the name we affix to a knave or a cheat;
And the noiſe of a puppy, when kick'd—will complete
The initials that ſhow you the name of a creature,
The vileſt, moſt wicked and hateful in nature.

WILLIAM and SARAH LONG.

HHVE Removed their BOARDING SCHOOL from New York, to the Houſe, late Mr. Jacob Ricketts, between the Old Point and Elizabeth Town, where YOUNG LADIES, are genteely boarded, and educated in different branches of uſeful and polite Learning.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Horſeneck, townſhip of Newark, New-Jerſey, a negro man named DOLL, about 40 years of age, ſix feet high, a well ſet fellow, much pitted with the ſmall pox, talks low Dutch and Engliſh: Had on and took with him, a light great coat, pretty much worn, two ſtriped vetts, one pair tow trowſers, one pair black and white homeſpun ſtockings, marked with B. on the top. It is ſuppoſed that he went off with another negro man, well ſet and thick. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negro, ſo that his Maſter ſhall get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by
13—16 CALEB HETFIELD.

SAMUEL PRINCE,
CABINET-MAKER,
At the Sign of the CHEST of DRAWERS, in WILLIAM-STREET, near the *North Church*,
In NEW-YORK,

MAKES and ſells, all ſorts of CABINET-WORK in the neateſt manner, and on the loweſt terms. Orders for the WEST-INDIES, and elſewhere, completed, on the ſhorteſt notice.

He has now on Hand, for SALE,

A PARCEL of the moſt elegant furniture, made of Mahogany, of the very beſt quality, ſuch as

Cheſts of drawers,	Bureau,	
Cheſts upon cheſts,	Dining,	
Cloth preſſes,	Card,	TABLES.
Deſks,	Breakfaſt,	
Deſks and book caſes of different ſorts,	Tea,	
Chairs of many different and new patterns,	And many other ſorts of Cabinet work, very cheap.	

2—7

CLOCKS and WATCHES,
Made and Repaired by
WILLIAM PEARSON,
CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,
In the Broadway.

HE likewiſe intends to open a School, on the firſt of September, where Gentlemen's children may be inſtructed in that ſolemn branch of worſhip, called VOCAL MUSIC, in the neweſt and moſt approved method.

As he does not intend to take more than twelve Scholars, in order to enable him to do them juſtice. Thoſe Gentlemen who chooſe to ſubſcribe, will be pleaſed to leave their names with Mr. Holt, or the Subſcriber, at twelve ſhillings a quarter, and ſix ſhillings entrance; the School days are to be on Mondays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, from two to four in the afternoon.——Thoſe young Ladies and Gentlemen who chooſe to employ him, may be taught on the ſame evenings, at two dollars a quarter, and one dollar entrance.

JOHN KEATING,
FOR the beſt ſort of good, clean, dry, white linen RAGS, and ſo in proportion for thoſe of an inferior ſort.
☞ Good encouragement given to Journeymen Paper makers, by ſaid Keating. 73—

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
On HUNTER's-QUAY, has for Sale,
A FEW hampers of beſt London porter, old Madeira, Teneriffe, Frontinac, Malaga, and ed Port, Jamaica ſpirits, brandy, arrack, Scotch R rley, and Scotch herrings in kegs, rice, fig blue, and Engliſh cheeſe. Alſo,
a A few Logs Square Timber. 93——

STOLEN,
OUT of the houſe of Capt. PETER BERTON, on Tueſday October 31ſt, 1775, ten ſilver table ſpoons, viz. Three mark'd P. & B. in a cypher, Tower ſtamp W. W. four ditto, P. B Ship York, ſtamp I. G. S. three ditto P. B. ſtamp C. Dunn.——The Perſon ſuſpected is tall, of a ſwarthy complection, had on a long Wilton coat ſhort waiſted, blue trowſers, new ſhoes, blue yarn ſtockings, and a cock'd hat. If offered for ſale, or to be pawn'd, they are deſired to be ſtopped, till notice is given, which will be kindly received.
13—16

WANTS A PLACE,
A YOUNG Man who has been uſed to drive a Carriage and take care of Horſes, can be well recommended for his ſobriety and honeſty—Inquire of the Printer. 11—14

DRUMS
Of the beſt Quality, manufactured in America,
To be ſold by the Printer. 12—

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
VALENTINE NUTTER,
BOOK-BINDER,
Oppoſite the COFFEE-HOUSE:

JOSEPHUS's WORKS, 4 vols. octavo, neatly bound and lettered, much ſuperior to any that have yet made their appearance, at the moderate price of 7s. per ſet. He has likewiſe for ſale, day books, all of his own manufacture. As he continues to carry on the book binding buſineſs in all its branches, he hopes for the continuance of his former cuſtomers, and the public in general, being determined to do his work as cheap and good as can be done in this city. Old books from the country will be done neatly, and returned immediately.

He has yet on hand the following books,

Folio and octavo bibles,
Burket on the new teſtament,
Stackhouſe's hiſtory of the new teſtament, 6 vols
Rollin's ancient hiſtory, 10 vols.
Guthry's hiſtory of Scotland, 10 vols.
Arabian tales, 4 vols.
Young's works, 4 vols.
Rambler, 4 vols.
Tattler, 3 vols.
Humphry Clinker, 3 vols.
Don Quixotte, 4 vols.
Goodall's Queen Mary 2 vols.
Guardian, 2 vols.
Fable of the bees, 2 vols
Anſon's voyage, 2 vols.
Sherlock's diſcourſes, 4 vols.
Fordyce's dialogues, 2 vols.
Hervey's dialogues, 3 vols
Rowe's works, 4 vols.
Gil Blas, 4 vols.
Shenſtone's works, 2 vols
Seed's ſermons, 2 vols.
Wilſon on the covenant, 3 vols.
Leland's Demoſthenes, 2 vols.
Conductor Generalis, or the Juſtice's Aſſiſtant,
French and Engliſh dictionaries,
Blacklock's paracleſis,
Fordyce's ſermons to young women,
Eſſay's on huſbandry,
Sherlock on Providence, death, and Peter the Great.
Doddridge's regeneration,
Sentimental journal,
Cyrus's travels,
Rowe's letters,
McLaurin's ſermons,
Pilgrim's progreſs,
Ambroſe looking unto Jeſus,
Wilſon on the Lord's ſupper,
Goſpel ſonnets,
Scripture ſong's,
Gordon's and Dobſon's ſyſtem of arithmetic, being one of the beſt now extant.
Shakeſpear's Jeſts, or the Jubilee Jeſter; being one of the beſt collections of jeſts ever publiſhed in America.
Watts's pſalms and hymns either ſingle or together, gilt or plain.
Spelling books, primmers,
Sealing wax, wafers,
Ink powder, pencils,
Receipt books,
Pocket books,
Orderly books, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE the following PLAYS,
Recruiting Officer, Weſt Indian, Beggar's Opera, Mock Doctor, Virgin Unmaſked, Romeo and Juliet, Careleſs Huſband, Mourning Bride, Beaux Stratagem.

Beſt RED and BLACK INK.

N. B. The beſt price will be given for tanned ſheep ſkins, and country quills. 11

DRUMS
MADE and ſold by Philip Pelton, upper end of Queen-ſtreet, and by Daniel Pelton, in Chapel ſtreet, now called Beekman-ſtreet, equal to any that have been imported, for ſound or beauty. As ſaid Peltons have great variety on hand, any gentlemen may be ſerved at the ſhorteſt notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. The purchaſers may depend upon having their Drums tun'd to ſound well. 9——

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the ſtate of the late William Butler, of this city, merchant, deceaſed, by bond, note or book debt, to pay the ſame to the ſubſcribers, or to Jacob Rhinelander; and all perſons that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts for payment.

JAMES DESBROSSES, jun. Executor.
SARAH BUTLER, Executrix.

N. B An aſſortment of dry goods, and ſundry other articles on hand, which will be ſold reaſonable, to cloſe the ſale.

1702 New-York, Auguſt 10, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the members of the New Jerſey medical ſociety, that they are to meet, agreeable to their adjournment in Princeton, at the houſe of Mr. William Whitehead, on the ſecond Tueſday in November next, at 11 o'clock in the morning. October 25th, 1775.
12 15 HEZ. STITES, Sec'ry.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, to all the Creditors of John Jenkins, that we the Subſcribers being Aſſignees appointed to ſettle the Eſtate of the ſaid John Jenkins, will meet at the Court-Houſe in Newark, on the 22d Day of November next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon of the ſame Day, in order to make a Diviſion of ſuch Eſtate of the ſaid John Jenkins, as is come to our Hands.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, } Aſſignees.
AND
THOMAS SAPPEN, }
Newark, New-Jerſey. Oct. 13th, 1775. 12 5

New-York, October 26, 1775.
WILLIAM GLENNY
AND
JAMES BARRY

HAVE opened a SCHOOL, the 25th inſt. in the houſe, where Mr. STEDL formerly taught, on Golden Hill; where youth will be inſtructed in the Engliſh Tongue grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Book keeping, Latin, and Greek claſſics: A general courſe of Mathematics, viz. Euclid's Elements, Algebra, Trigonometry, Conick Sections, Fluxions, Navigation, Surveying, Gauging, Dialling, Gunnery, Fortification, the Elements of Aſtronomy, Geography, &c.

*** Night School opened the ſame evening.

THE Printer hereof is obliged to requeſt all his Guſtomers, whoſe Accounts have been twelve Months, or a longer Time ſtanding, to make immediate Payment, otherwiſe, as the increaſe of his Cuſtomers, has increaſed his Expenſe, without any immediate proportionable increaſe of Profit; he ſhall find himſelf diſtreſſed by that very Cuſtom that was kindly intended for his Benefit, and be in a few Weeks under the Neceſſity of ſtopping his Paper.

To be SOLD by
WILLIAM PRINCE,
AT
FLUSHING LANDING, on Long Iſland, near New-York,
A LARGE Collection of FRUIT-TREES, &c. as follows, viz.

ALL kinds of Engliſh cherries and others, all kinds of plumbs, peaches, nectarines, apricots, pears, quinces, and apples, a large quantity of the black and white mulberry, which bear as they ſtand; alſo about one thouſand Madeira nut trees, and a number of black walnut and butter nut trees, fig trees, black, red, and white currants, green, yellow, and amber gooſeberries, large chili, hautboy, red wood, and white ſtrawberry, a quantity of hard and ſoft ſhell almond trees, and a great number of large Barcelona filbert trees.

Flowering trees and ſhrubs, viz. The large Carolina magnolia, catalpa, tulip tree, dogwood, ſnow ball, lilly, ſtanding American honey ſuckle, locuſt trees, wild tamarind trees, button wood trees, ſaſſafras trees, Carolina allſpice trees, medlar trees, red cedar trees, pine trees of different ſorts, ſuch as white pine, Jerſey and Weymouth pine, double and ſingle ſpruce fir, and all kinds of timber trees, ever green trees, flowering trees, ſhrubs and plants.

The prices of the above trees, ſhrubs, and plants, are as follows, viz. Fruit trees 2s. 6d. each, except quince trees, mazard and morello cherry trees, which are 1s. per tree; currants and gooſeberries 6d. per plant; Madeira nuts, black walnuts, and butter nut trees 1s. 6d. each; the Carolina magnolia 4s. per tree; tulip tree 2s. 6d. catalpa tree 2s. 6d. ſnow ball tree 2s. dogwood tree 1s. 6d. lily, locuſt, wild tamarind, button wood trees, ſtanding American honey-ſuckle, ſaſſafras, cedars, medlars, Carolina allſpice, ſpruce, and pine 1s. each, and all other American ſhrubs, &c. according to their quality. Filbert trees at 2s. each. A Number of trees of the Balſam Perp at 2s. 6d. each

All the above fruit trees are inoculated and grafted, and ſhould any perſon incline to purchaſe, there are now many thouſands of a proper ſize for tranſplanting; and if wanted to be ſent over ſea, will be carefully put up in either matts, caſks, or boxes, free of any expence except the firſt coſt of the ſaid matts, caſks, or boxes. Any perſon may have the ſaid trees, &c. ſent to New-York, every Tueſday and Friday, as on thoſe days two boats, the one commanded by John Yates, the other by William Keeſe, who may commonly be ſeen at or near Burling's Slip, conſtantly ply from Flushing to New York: But ſhould neither of the boats be there, orders for the trees may be left with Mr. Samuel Prince, Cabinet-maker, in New-York, oppoſite the ſign of the Horſe and Cart, in William ſtreet, formerly known by the name of Cart and Horſe-ſtreet.

Any perſon may ſee a full catalogue of the contents of this nurſery, by applying to the above Samuel Prince 11—4

WHEREAS the Fulling mill of Hanover, in Morris county, and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, were adverticed the 26th of laſt September for ſale, but not being ſold for want of buyers; I therefore, by the advice of a number of my cuſtomers, inform the public, eſpecially thoſe who live at a diſtance, that may perhaps be at a loſs to know whether I yet carry on the buſineſs at Hanover;—I do hereby acquaint them, that I carry on the FULLING and DYING buſineſs in its ſeveral branches, to the greateſt perfection, where the public may depend upon having their cloth done in the beſt manner, and with the greateſt care and diſpatch; almoſt any colour dyed upon woollen cloth, yarn, wool and ſilk or cotton, linen, &c. But die ſtuffs ſometimes proving not good, neither can I find in York, or Philadelphia, of every ſort or quality, ſuch as I could mention, fit for ſuch and ſuch colour or dies, and the deadneſs of the wool, ſome of it cauſed by the hardneſs of the winter, and for want of proper care taken of the ſheep, it ſeems to be very hard or difficult ſtriking ſome colours, to the advantage or ſhade they do at home, I have followed the trade ſeveral years in this country, have worked almoſt all over England, Scotland, and Ireland, where it was my chief ſtudy in each place, to dive into this myſtery; and the reaſons above given, and for want of encouragement, is the cauſe why I don't die every colour, as well, and to as great perfection as they do at home.

Men's clothes cleaned, and the ſpots taken out, the colour retrieved; women's ſcarlet cloaks cleaned and the colour retrieved; as alſo gowns, ſkirts, ſilks, or waiſtcoats; takes mildews from goods damaged by ſalt water, or otherwiſe, &c. by me

WILLIAM DENNISTON, Clothier,
At Hanover, Morris County.

N. B. A journeyman wanted, that underſtands his buſineſs in its ſeveral branches, or in the ſhearing and preſſing way, at Hanover. (11 4

ON Sunday July 30th, the houſe of the ſubſcriber was broke open and robbed of ſundry articles, viz. a ſilver watch, with a ſilver dial plate, mark'd *London*, the number forgot; a ſilver punch ladle with a mahogany handle, marked on the bottom R. C. a large table ſpoon, mark unknown; a pair of ſilver ſhoe buckles, 1 pair marked R. C. and 1 P C S; an odd do. marked J. S; a pair of ſilver carved knee buckles; 6 ſilver tea ſpoons, 6 old do. do. one of them marked M. C. a ſtone box in the form of a prayer book, with ſundry pieces of old gold and ſilver, viz. a half johanneſſes, 4 half guines, 9 dollars, and a French crown, ſundry notes of hand, one of Abraham Fiſcher, for 40s. a bill of ſale for a negro wench, purchaſed from Neal Shaw, at £. 80, which is on the back; and a bag of coppers. Whoever ſhall find out the goods, and apprehend the thief, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward from
9—3 RICHARD CORNISH.

Juſt arrived from PHILADELPHIA,
DOCTOR HILL's new imported great STOMACHIC TINCTURE, being a very excellent medicine for all weak ſtomachs, as it procures a good healthy appetite, and a ſound digeſtion; for as moſt diſeaſes have their origin contracted, by the uſe of this Tincture they may be prevented.

Alſo a freſh quantity of Dr. Hill's American Balſam; whoſe great efficacy is ſo well known to cure the moſt inveterate diſorders, in the breaſt, as ſhortneſs of breath, colds, coughs, and whooping coughs in children. Many perſons, from a proper uſe and continuing the ſame a reaſonable time, have received great benefit and relief, and ſome have been effectually cured of the moſt painful rheumatiſms, cholic, gravel and conſumptions.—Dr Hill's own directions, printed in London, are wrapt about each bottle, the price thereon mentioned, viz.
15 ſterling money; but for the poor and indigent it is allowed to be ſold at New-York, at 4s. 10d. per bottle, or 41 4d. by the dozen. To prevent counterfeits, both the balſam and tincture are (by appointment) to be ſold by Michael Hoffman, ſhop-keeper, living in the Broad-Way, near the Oſwego-Market, and by none elſe in this city. MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

STOLEN or STRAYED,
FROM a Paſture at Norwalk, on the Night of the 20th Inſtant, a thickſet, ſorrel MARE, four Years old, Part blooded, near 15 Hands high, ſhod all round, paces a ſlow Travel, an excellent trotter, has a white Face with a dark Spot between her Noſtrils; her left Hind Leg white, has a large Scar on her left Thigh below her Buttock, her Joint above her Fetlock of the left Leg bigger than the other. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, or gives Information to me, or Jonathan Ketchum, in Norwalk, ſo that the Subſcriber may have her ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by me
DANIEL KETCHUM.
Fredericksburgh, October 14, 1775. 11—4

New Jerſey, } BY order of the honourable court
Monmouth. } of common pleas, John Anderſon and James Lawrence, Eſqrs. two of the judges of the court of common pleas for ſaid county, that Lippington Sought, Joſeph Cox, Samuel Brogden and John Chamberlin, priſoners for debt in the goal of ſaid county; have been duly ſworn, and filed their ſchedule, purſuant to the late act of aſſembly, of ſaid province; an act entitled, for the relief of inſolvent debtors, made in the twelfth year of his Majeſty's reign. Now theſe are to give notice to the creditors of ſaid priſoners, that they be together at the court-houſe of ſaid county, on the 25th day of November next, to ſhew cauſe before the judges, if any they have, why the ſaid priſoner's eſtate, ſhall not be aſſigned for the uſe of their creditors, and their bodies diſcharged from their preſent confinement, purſuant to ſaid act of aſſembly.
October 19th, 1775. 12 15

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE
NEW STAGE COACHES,

THAT conſtantly ply between New York and Philadelphia, the one ſets out from Powles Hook ferry, oppoſite New-York, and the other from Mr Little's, in Fourth ſtreets, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, at the ſign of the Indian Queen, in Philadelphia, every Tueſday and Friday morning, at or before ſunriſe; and meet at Princeton the ſame nights, where they exchange paſſengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia; ſo as to perform the journey in two days from New York to Philadelphia. The price for each paſſenger in the coach, *thirty ſhillings*, and out paſſengers *twenty ſhillings*, *proc.* each paſſenger allowed to take 14 lb. baggage, and above that, to pay *two pence* per pound.

THE FLYING MACHINE
STILL continues, and ſets out every Monday and Thurſday mornings, from Powles Hook ferry oppoſite New York, and from the ſign of the Croſs keys in Philadelphia, at the corner of Third and Cheſnut ſtreets, and meet at Princeton the ſame nights, exchange paſſengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia, ſo as to perform the journey in two days. The price for each paſſenger *twenty one ſhillings*, and goods as uſual, only each paſſenger allowed 14 lb. The paſſengers are deſired to croſs over the ferry to Powles Hook the evening before, as the ſtages ſet off early.

It is hoped that this very expenſive undertaking will meet with encouragement from all Ladies and Gentlemen, as they may depend upon punctual performance, by the public's moſt obliged ſervant, 82—
JOHN MERCEREAU.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.